TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

• Among adults (age 15+), 23.8% of Filipinos use tobacco products, including 41.9% of men and 5.8% of women.¹
  ◦ 22.7% smoke tobacco (40.3% of men and 5.1% of women).
  ◦ 1.7% use smokeless tobacco (2.7% of men and 0.7% of women).¹
• Among youth (ages 13–15), 16% use tobacco products (boys 22.2%; girls 10.4%).²
  ◦ 12% smoke cigarettes, 3.4% smoke other tobacco products, and 2.5% use smokeless tobacco products.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

• 21.5% of adults (age 15+) who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 21.9% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 37.6% on public transportation.¹
• 54.2% of youth (ages 13–15) in Philippines are exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed public places, and 38.3% are exposed at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.⁴

• About 111,000 Filipinos die from tobacco-related diseases each year.⁵
• About 21.8% of male deaths and 9.7% of female deaths are caused by tobacco (16.6% overall).⁵

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

• The economic cost of attributable to smoking in 2012 was estimated to be over 269.3 billion PHP, equivalent to 2.5% of GDP that year.⁶
  ◦ Of this total cost, smoking-related health expenditure accounted for 23.1 billion PHP, or 4.9% of the country’s total health expenditure.